

Washington correspondent of the Kennebec Journal.

INVASION OF MEXICO.

We have now warm weather in Washington;

some of the trees and shrubs are in full foliage;

the birds are rapidly expanding. How like it is at Met-

ternopolis, by this time, we are left to guess. Our

army there may meet a more formidable enemy than

the Mexicans, an enemy who no more waits a de-

claration of war than we do while robbing Mexico

of her territory. The sending of our troops beyond

the Nueces is as palpable an act of aggression as if

they had been sent to Tampico or Vera Cruz.

These troops are now in the province of Tamaul-

pas, on this side the Rio Grande, and opposite to

Metamoras, which is on the west side and in the

same province. This country was never a part of

Texas, nor did the Texans ever have possession of

it. They attempted to take possession in 1842, and

sent an expedition, under Gen. Somerville, of five

or six hundred men, who advanced to Laredo, a

small city on the right bank of the Rio Grande, a

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THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, MAY 15, 1846.

ABSENT.

The Editor of the Liberator is absent, this week,

attending the anniversary of the Parent Society in

New-York.

DEATH OF CHARLES T. TORREY.

Slavery, it will be seen by the following letter,

has done its murderous work in regard to poor

Torrey. We substitute the letter for any remarks

of our own, the thoughts and emotions which sud-

denly rush upon us at the event, unfitting us to

speak on the subject as we could wish.—

BALTIMORE, (First Day) May 10th, 1846.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

SIR—The damning deed is done! Torrey is dead!

He died last night at the Hospital of the Penitentiary.

The vengeance of the demon Slavery is glutted!

Will Americans permit these things to be? Is this

the boasted land of Freedom? Will the sons of Mas-

sachusetts submit tamely to have one of her citi-

zens torn from home, wife, children, and all held

dear on earth, and plunged in a loathsome dungeon,

for aiding the escape of his fellow-man from bondage

the most cruel that can be devised by fiends in hu-

man shape? Let the blood of the murdered Torrey

rise to that ear that listens to the groan of the down-

trodden slave, and that will most assuredly avenge

his wrongs. Let Americans know what slavery will

do: that it degrades white and black; it demoralizes

all the higher and nobler faculties of man; it makes

him so far forget the principles inculcated by the

Great Teacher, that he can whip, brand, and imprison

his fellow-man for aiding the oppressed to that free-

dom denied to them by the constitutions of the free,

enlightened and civilized southern States, upheld in

their infamy by the servile North.

Well and truly do the South say, their slaves are

better off than they need not say the poor whites

of the North! When will northern men see their

hands and burst them asunder? Let the old Bay

State come out of the Union, and all the North will

follow. Nor would Maryland and Kentucky be far

behind. Let the balance of the States take care of

themselves; fight their own battles with Seminoles

and Mexicans; and my word for it, in less than ten

years they would be on their knees begging for re-

construction.

Yours for Truth and Freedom,

A BALTIMOREAN.

The remains of Mr. Torrey have been brought to

the city, and we learn that the funeral is to take

place on Monday afternoon next, from Park-street

church.

THE CONSTITUTION.

We have just copied from the Christian Citizen,

a highly descriptive and powerful article from the pen

of ELIZABETH BURRITT, respecting 'the ingenious wicked-

ness of the American Constitution,' and that 'most

subtle and astute of all human devices,' the slave

representation provided for in that blood-stained in-

strument. We rejoice that Mr. Burritt has a much

clearer vision on this subject than he had last year,

when he wrote about the American Union as 'a

sacred and self-legislation of the so-called

South and North.'

Since your and the French revolution, the slave

have drank largely of the fountain of knowledge

and have grown in the intelligence which makes

free; and whilst the peers, who have isolated them-

selves, have not grown in proportion. The increase of

chinery and of our manufacturing power, have in-

creased the people together in towns: hence the

growth of mind, and the increase of moral prin-

ciple. Men are weak when single: hence a peasant is

all but little removed from a serf, for he has to

converse or consort with; and a few farmers

parish in England, by refusing to employ any

laborer who has been discharged by any one of the

owners, makes him, in effect, the slave of the

The contrast between the operatives in towns, and

the serfs in the country, is very great. The op-

eratives are prepared to assert the rights of the

intellect, and to demand, and so to act, as if they

produce an equality of rights. We have, as yet, no

equality gained by revolutions, though laws have

passed through have involved the leaders in a

slip; but the difference between the present and

past is, that the people are sensible that revolution

must be sought by moral and not by physical

means; and that the way to a bad government is

the example of the Quakers, who have

secured for themselves legal exemptions in

LONDON, April 14th.

WM. L. GARRISON:

I have been apprehensive sometimes, when I

read of the success of the enslaving spirit, that

the friends of abolition might doubt the

power of public opinion to subdue the enemies of

freedom. We are strengthened by a repetition of

opinions. I extract the following, as a

tend to strengthen many to the following

of moral or brute force:

'Opinion is omnipotent; it is more powerful

than the fear of bodily pain or death, as appears in

the duelists and soldiers, and in the

young woman who, having erred and strayed,

suffers any thing to conceal her shame and

appears, also, in religious devotees and martyrs.

It is more powerful than the desire between

sexes, as appears in the sacred love between

sister, and in devotes and religious

It is more powerful than the love of friends, as

appears in the duelist, who, to opinion, sacrifices

life of his friend, and exposes his widow and

to misery. It is more powerful than the love

for her child, as in India, where a

mother her child to the sharks in the

England, where a misguided young woman

her infant, the pledge of her misplaced love,

brand harpies or innocent acts as crimes,

whenever, or the marriage of the clergy,

It may inflict punishment of unlimited severity

of society have been inflicted by man in

upon his offending or offending fellow-men.

The gladiators, says Bishop Taylor, were

naked to each other's short swords, and were

each other's souls away in portions of flesh,

their forms had been as divisible as the flesh

they did not sigh or groan; it was a shame

the blow, but according to the just measure

The women that saw the wound shrieked and

that received it held his peace. He did not

bravely, but would also fall; and when he

down, scorned to shrink his head, when the

conqueror came to lift it from his shoulder.

soldier, says Bishop Taylor, will stand in

and wounds, patients luminous eyes, pale

faint, weary and watchful; and at night shut

bullet pulled out of his flesh, and shivers

cold, and endure his mouth to be sewed up,

violent rent, to its own dimension; and all

man whom he never saw, or if he did, was

him, but one that shall condemn him if he

from all this misery.

Our aristocracy are obstructing the Free

measure of the ministry, by long speeches and

lamentary tactics; and it is by no means

that they will succeed in throwing out of

of Lords, the bill for the abolition of the

It is deeply to be regretted that the

chamber of legislation so constructed.

They

society by birth, and vote by gentry; and we

yet been able to reconstruct this

barism. We are fast outgrowing it, and

like the present by the House of Peers—

here called the House of Obstruction—

ening us on to the day for remodeling

The people are getting heartily sick of the

biage and selfish legislation of the so-called

classes.

Since your and the French revolution, the

have drank largely of the fountain of knowl-

edge and have grown in the intelligence which

makes free; and whilst the peers, who have

isolated themselves, have not grown in

proportion. The increase of machinery

and of our manufacturing power, have in-

creased the people together in towns: hence

the growth of mind, and the increase of

moral principle. Men are weak when single:

hence a peasant is all but little removed

from a serf, for he has to converse or consort

with; and a few farmers parish in England,

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the rights of the intellect, and to demand,

and so to act, as if they produce an equality

of rights. We have, as yet, no equality gained

by revolutions, though laws have passed

through have involved the leaders in a

slip; but the difference between the present

and past is, that the people are sensible

on the subject of American slavery? We have

very here, says one. Now, he wished to be

understood, but, in replying to this argument,

statement rather, he did not mean to dispute

the existence of much misery and suffering in

this country; but he denied that he slavery.

What was slavery? Let the slave answer the

question. Let one who had felt in his own

person the evil of slavery—the mark of the slave-

driver's lash on his own back tell them what it

was. (Applause.) Let one who had experienced

it in his person tell them what it was. (Applause.)

He was not a slave, and he was not a slave,

and what, by the misuse of the term, was

called slavery in this country. (Applause.) It

was not to work hard. That was not slavery.

Indeed, he had worked harder since he became a

free man, than ever he did before when he was

a slave. When he got his freedom, he went to

work on the wharves in New Bedford, and he

worked in a manner which he had never done

when he was a slave. (Applause.) He had a

wife and a little one to take care of, and he

provided for, and this was the main-spring of

his actions. Before he had been moved to

action by the lash; now he was operated upon

by the hope of reward, and of benefiting

those he loved, his wife and child. (Much

applause.) In these circumstances, there was

no work to do, in this, no means for him.

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He was not a slave, and he was not a slave,

and

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

THE PRISONER'S SONG.

BY REV. E. W. LOCKE.

'Tis Sabbath morn, and tolls the bell
Its invitations free—
But why come they to my lone cell?
They cannot be for me!
These iron bars, these walls of stone,
To move them who shall dare?
So I must sing my song alone,
Alone must breathe my prayer!
From hill and dale behold the throng,
That seek the house of prayer!
O, what care they for me, whose wrongs
Have plunged me in despair?
No one looks in with pitying eye,
No friendly face I see!
And heedless all pass me by—
There's no one cares for me!
See, yonder goes a happy boy,
His mother's by his side;
Her step is light, her eye beams joy,
Her bosom swells with pride!
O, could I see my own sweet child,
And take him on my knee,
And hear once more his prattle wild,
I'd fancy I was free!
I know my Mary loves me yet,
Perhaps she'll come to-day;
A heart like hers can never forget,
Though e'er so far away!
She'll bring a kiss for my pale cheeks,
And words my heart to cheer—
Such words as none but Mary speaks,
And angels love to hear!
My child will bring the prettiest flowers,
To deck his father's cell,
And how to please the gloomy hours,
The little prattler tell!
But, hush! 'tis all an idle dream,
They'll not be here to-day;
Though near my cell they ever seem,
They're very far away!

ODE—THE TRUE POET.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Among the toil-worn poor, my soul is seeking
For one to bring the Maker's name to light,
To be the voice of that almighty speaking,
Which every age demands to do it right.
Proprietors our silken bars environ;
He who would be the tongue of this wide land,
Must stirring his harp with chords of sturdy iron,
And strike it with a tail-end of a brand.
One who hath dwelt with Nature well attended,
Who hath learned wisdom from her mystic books,
Whose soul with all her countless lines hath blended,
So that all beauty awes us in his looks;
Who not with body's waste his soul hath pampered,
Who as the clear north-western wind is free,
Who walks with Form's observances unhampered,
And follows the One Will obediently;
Whose eyes, like windows on a breezy summit,
Control a lovely prospect every way;
Who doth not sound God's sea with earthly plummet,
And find a bottom still of worthless clay;
Who needs not how the lower gears are working,
Knowing that one pure wind blows on above,
And sees beneath the foulest fables lurking,
One God-built shrine of reverence and love;
Who sees all stars that wheel their shining marches
Around the centre fixed of Destiny,
Where the enrolling scroll serene o'erarches
The moving globe of being like a sky;
Who feels that God and Heaven's great deep are
Nearer
Him to whose heart his fellow-man is nigh;
Who doth not hold his soul's own freedom dearer
Than that of all his brethren, low or high;
Who to the right can feel himself the truest
For being gentle patient with the wrong;
Who sees a brother in the evil-doer,
And finds in Love the heart's blood of his song;
This, this is he for whom the world is waiting,
To sing the beatitudes of his mighty hearts,
Too long hath been patient with the grating
Of scannet pipes, and heard it misnamed Art.
To him the smiling soul of man shall listen,
Laying aside its crown of thorns aside,
And once again in every eye shall glisten
The glory of a nature satisfied.
His verse shall have a great, commanding motion,
Heaving and swelling with a melody
Learnt of the sky, the river, and the ocean,
And all the pure, majestic things that be.

From the British Friend.

STANZAS TO THE AMERICANS.

'America is the land of liberty.'—*Palms* saying.
Know ye what freedom is, and will ye stain
A name so holy and a thing so bright,
Whose hallow'd touch would break the bondman's
chain,
And bid him stand unlorded in his right?
What! know ye not, it will not, cannot, never,
Where tyrants join to wield their ruthless might?
And will ye dare o'er earth to man proclaim,
That ye are free, without the blush of shame?
List, while the echo of your hollow boast
Wings on afar to bid the nations hear!
List, and the voices of a countless host
Shall burst like matted thunder on the ear,
Exclaiming, in deep indignation lost,
While dastard deeds defame your high career,
'The star that lights Columbia's circling waves,
Looks on a land of tyrants and of slaves.'
A land of tyrants—'tread not at the name—
'Tis all your own, and ye have won it well;
'And of tyrants—Oh, ye, your brightest fame,
Most wretched in the tales the nations tell,
And men unborn shall hear and speak to blame,
To know that ye o'er nature's law rebel,
Even to rob and wrong your voices join,
'Gainst right and reason, human and divine.
Man is your brother, and ye are but men,
(Men have I said? ye are unworthy all
Of such a name)—and if ye are, why then
Will ye still shut your ears unto the call
Of God-like reason and of justice, when
Even at your feet your sable victims fall,
To bid you speak, and change the hapless doom
That clouds existence with despairing gloom?
Life is a shadow, earth a transient thing,
Death darkly frowns, and there is none to save;
Time ever fleets along upon the wing,
And hurries all into the silent grave;
But death shall die, and then the mighty king
Must find an equal in the abject slave;
And thus shall judgment, truth and justice spread,
And burst deep vengeance on oppression's head.
Release your bondmen—let the oppressed go free!
Nor trample more on men's primeval right;
Be to your fellow-men what man should be,
And shine a gem in Freedom's frontlet bright;
Then will your glory spread o'er land and sea,
And shed afar a pure unguessed light,
While other lands shall greet the hallow'd blaze,
Forget their scorn, and crown your deeds with praise.
AURORA.

RETRIBUTION.

Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting,
With exactness grinds he all.

REFORMATORY.

INFIDELITY.

Much ado is now made, as there always has been, about infidelity; and if certain newspapers can be credited, one would conclude that one half the world was going mad, and the remainder becoming infidels; for hardly a religious print can be found, that is not sounding the tocsin of danger, and warning all who love peace, and value liberty and religion, to shun the path that is accursed of God, and scathed by the pestilential breath of infidelity, that blackens and blights the spirit of religion.
The time was, when this epithet carried with it a force which few could resist, or a sword that pierced the victim to the very vitals; but, from indiscriminate application and hackneyed commonplaces, it has ceased to be a thunderbolt which can be hurled with potency, and is now a confusion and dismay to him who is thus designated. So true is this, that, in contrast to its original significance, some even question the superior beauty of Christianity, compared with infidelity, as the terms are applied in the present day. And I myself am constrained to exclaim, 'What is a name?' For a strange mingling of heterogeneous masses has been mysteriously performed, until, from some mystic hallucination of the mind, or some other cause, black becomes white, and white black, and one can hardly tell whether he be Greek or Scythian; yes, in order that the mysteries of mind may keep pace with those of matter, like the occult alchemist, some mountebank religionists have, by an incomprehensible legerdemain, metamorphosed the base metal into the pure gold. Once, there was a class of people whose shoulders received and bore the whole weight of that opprobrious incubus, infidelity—and perhaps justly too; whose thoughts were diabolical, diabolical in God, and good, the quintessence of God; whose deeds repudiated almost their claim to humanity, and whose every breath whiffled all surrounding objects. With such, I have no sympathy. They may justly have inscribed upon their monumental stones, 'INFIDEL.' It is of its modern wholesale application that I complain. Now the hue and cry of infidelity, made without reference to its legitimate significance against those, who, if noble innocences of spirit and magnanimity of action be an index of Christian integrity and purity, are more worthy bearers of the insignia of religion, than those who heap slander and calumny upon their heads. If a man in our time dares to differ from the revered opinions of the fathers, if he presumes to divest Christianity of the cobwebs of superstition which have been so intricately woven around the superstructure by minions of prejudice, and advance one step towards the True and the Eternal, he is anathematized, while the vacillating populace, fired with frenzy, shout at the top of their voices, 'Crucify him! crucify him! infidel as he is!' If, in the frankness of his soul, which is too full to be silent, and too noble to dissemble, he deviates from the old, beaten path, to seek new joys, and drink from cisterns that are whole and pure, he is forthwith denounced as an infidel—ecclesiastical thunders roll around his head—and his character vilified by those, who not only fail to imitate him who reviled not when he was reviled; but they revile when they are not reviled. If a man of any influence ventures to insinuate that the church is not the church of Christ, but of human character, and less pure than it professes to be, or that Christ is a different personage from the authorized opinions, he is loaded with anathemas and excommunication, while that term that combines all their contempt, reproach, infamy, holy rage and scorn, is fastened to him. As if when that term is hurled, all their own foibles and delinquencies were screened beneath harshness and severity! Why all this denunciation and bitterness? Suppose these accused men are infidels, does that justify professed Christians in becoming scornful and revilers? If men cannot be pent up in the narrow house of sectarianism, and their true souls are too large to occupy the limited space allowed by dogmatical hirelings, why tarnish them as traitors to Jesus and truth? When, perhaps, the only difference between them and us is, not that they believe in no Christ, but they follow not us, and we forbid them the Christian name and integrity. Look where we will, into whatever country or age, and we shall find that the greatest benefactors of our race have each in turn been branded with 'infidel, fanatic or enthusiast'; and not a few have laid down their lives in attestation of their sincerity. The heroes and saints of one age, have been the heretics and martyrs of the previous. Even the Son of Man forms no exception to this general rule. He was condemned as an innovator, departing even from Moses and the law. Around his head, there were hurled the sacerdotal lightnings of fury and superstition. It has always been so, and is, and for aught I know, will continue to be for a long time, that if a reformer erects his standard, a few true souls, sparing danger, toil, and loss of reputation, come valiantly to the rescue, while the majority oppose, condemn and persecute, and perhaps crucify, or erect the funeral pile, and apply the torch; and after the fierce ebullitions of frenzy and passion are subsided, and reason has resumed her throne, conscience investigates the case dispassionately, the verdict is rescinded, and the ashes of the victim, which but yesterday were sent reeking with gore to an ignominious grave, are gathered into holy urns, and preserved as the relics of departed saints. Thus was Galileo arraigned before a bigoted tribunal, to answer to the contemptuous charge of heresy, for teaching contrary to the established rule. So it was with the intrepid Luther, who dared to confront the mitred heads and pampered minions of papal power, in behalf of truth. So it has been with every ambassador of high truth, and resistor of oppression and high-handed tyranny, since why is it? Are men, conscious of standing on the platform of right and truth, fearful of investigation? Is there any one to be found, who is averse to progress and advancement? Have we all knowledge pent up in Massachusetts? Are there to be no new developments in the religious or moral world? Is Christ perfectly and spiritually comprehended? If so, shut fast the gate, the pond is full. If, on the contrary, we would not be so vainly presumptuous as to arrogate to ourselves, like the Pope of Rome, infallibility of opinion, let us be more lenient to those who sincerely entertain different thoughts and feelings from ourselves, and cease to call infidels, those who do not agree with us in all things pertaining to religious faith, if they are correct in action.

A. B.

Millford, April 21, 1846.

ON ASSOCIATIONS.

The bounties of nature were intended by its Divine Author to be impartially distributed to all. 'The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof,' says the Psalmist; in relation to which, the command given to our first parents, and reiterated to Noah, taken together in connexion, are understood to convey a right and title in their descendants to a just participation in the abundance and variety of its several productions. Yet how lamentable is the fact, that whilst some are reveling in luxury, and 'faring sumptuously every day,' thousands are at the same time starving from an utter destitution of the common necessities of life! Whence, then, so inordinate a disparity in the condition of mankind? Whence this irregular and most distressing state of the human sympathies, affecting every one alike? Is it not for want of that all-powerful bond of Association, which happily can administer to our utmost want, and provide a remedy for our every ill?—An Association, which, while it will conduce to a more minute classification and reciprocal interchange of whatever the wide world affords, guarantees at the same time an exemption from the evils of inadequate supply to all such as are obedient to its laws.

It must be a matter of remark to every one who has investigated the structure of the globe we inhabit,

that different climates, distributed throughout the several zones into which it is divided, are found to yield, in particular excellence, those articles to which alone they are peculiarly adapted—a truth recognizable in the growth and culture of the sugar-cane, which, delighting in an atmosphere of extreme heat, thrives best under a tropical sun, whilst the salmon thrives to excel in the quality of its flavor, the farther it is found North.
The business of Association, then, will be to ascertain, as far as practicable, both the existence and the cause of these singular endowments of particular latitudes, as well as to collect their varied products,—to transmit to kindred institutions such portions of them as may be demanded for their respective uses,—and to receive in exchange others, of which it is itself immediately in need;—an operation constituting the only genuine and legitimate basis of a fraternal commerce and intercourse among mankind. The annual overflowing of the Nile, in Egypt, produces a wheat that is larger in size, and superior in quality as well as weight, to any other in the known world; yet it will not bear a sea-voyage farther than to Malta or Marseilles; so that the traffic in that article must necessarily be confined to the adjacent coasts. The tea of China and Assam—a shrub so generally in use as to be indispensably required at whatever sacrifice—will more readily resemble the 'caravan tea' which Russia derives from that country overland, whenever a rail-road shall have connected the Eastern States of this Union with the Pacific—the 'sweet' which it undergoes in the confined holds of sailing vessels depriving it of its original flavor on their passage through the lower latitudes. So that proximity, in many instances, is a point essential to ensure a preservation of the excellence of that which is transmitted. There are other articles, again, in respect to which, this is a matter comparatively of much less importance, as in the case of coal, copper, cotton, hides, household furniture, iron, lumber, and wood-ware in general—commodities of this description, from the very nature of some of them, (as in the affinity of plank to the timber of the vessel,) being calculated to sustain a sea-voyage much better than others. The observance of these several postulatory precautions, as they demand the vigilant attention of all enlightened Associations, will merit the particular investigation and study of such among their number as have the properties of enumerated articles more especially assigned to them.
Subject to the laws laid down, the mutual barter or interchange of communities the most distant, may thus proceed in a manner best suited to their several wants and necessities,—contributing alike to the advancement of civilization, of science, and of the general interests of the human family in all parts of the world. The cocoa of Caracas—the coffee of Mocha and Padang—the honey of Narbonne—the pepper of Sumatra—the cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs of Ceylon—the ginger and the sugar of Jamaica—the salt of St. Ubes—and the premium rice of S. Carolina—have all acquired a more than ordinary notoriety for the choicer properties which they severally possess; and as such, merit the special attention and supervision of the class of association. To the consideration of another department, the silks of Lyons—the lace of Brussels—the linen of Belfast—the shawls of Cashmere and of Persia—the indigo of Bengal—the sable of the Ural Mountains—more particularly belong as entering more immediately into the purview of the class appropriated to apparel; whilst by the branch or group of mechanics, the ebony, the gum and ivory of Africa—Swedish iron from the Dalecarlian mines—the steel of Damascus—the mahogany of St. Domingue, and Sea Island cotton from the neighborhood of the coast of Georgia—will be prized before all others.
Proceeding in this manner, it will be the object of the agents of Association to ascertain by personal examination in every instance, how far the acknowledged fact which these several articles have acquired is dependent upon peculiarities of climate, and how far upon culture. In the latter case, to introduce such of the modes pursued as are best adapted to secure the great and much desired end in view—viz. the highest state of excellence in every department of agriculture, and every department of art.

NEW LEBANON SPRING WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. EDITOR:

Among the novel inventions and improvements in this age of boasted light and science, perhaps no one is gaining a greater share of public notoriety than what is commonly known as the Cold-water cure. After all the researches of the physician and chemist; after all their exhausting toil and study to find, in the realms of nature, some wonderful mineral or vegetable production, to act as a healing balm to the afflicted, it is now enthusiastically believed, by many intelligent persons, that, sooner or later, they will be compelled to return from their fruitless researches, to one of the most simple and common elements in nature, and to admit that the long sought panacea is found in pure water. It will, no doubt, be humbling and mortifying to the proud sons of Science, should they be brought to regard all their boasted researches as of nothing worth, to lay aside their thousands of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, and acknowledge that water alone answers all the indications of medicine, and fulfils the various intentions in the art of healing. But whatever may be the result of the present innovation to the existing theories of medicine, mankind are much more deeply interested in understanding and practicing the laws of life and health, than in preserving the theories of art. One well ascertained fact is of more consequence than a thousand fanciful speculations. If, after full and satisfactory experiment has been made, it shall be found that pure water possesses more medicinal efficacy than all the drugs of the shops, surely, those who have been year after year swallowing the nauseous potion without benefit to health, will not be blamed or regarded as fanatics, if they should prefer to lay aside the unpalatable pill and powder, and have their maladies removed, by bathing and drinking at the chrysal fountain. So far as the testimony of physicians is concerned, mankind take altogether too much medicine, even admitting that some is beneficial. The very worst diseases that afflict the human family have their origin in drugs taken as medicine. But the water cure, according to the belief of its friends, promises not only to do all that is expected of medicine in the removing of disease, but it goes still farther—it removes the tendency to disease, by developing the powers of the organization, and thus fortifying the system against the influence of contagion and the changes of the atmosphere.
Water-cure establishments have been in operation for several years in Europe, to which thousands of invalids have resorted to test their healing virtues. Reports of cures have been made from time to time, but few remarkable than those who in ancient times were healed by miraculous agency. No less than seven of these health-restoring institutions are now in successful operation in the United States, and the result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the water cure. One of these is Lebanon Springs, under the care of Mr. DAVID CAMPBELL, enjoys peculiar advantages. Surrounded by a scenery as beautiful as could be desired, enjoying a remarkably wholesome climate, and provided with an abundance of the purest and best of water of every wished for temperature, these combined, are calculated to make Lebanon Springs, as a place of resort, peculiarly pleasant and attractive to invalids. The baths are also well arranged for the convenience of the infirm. A skillful and attentive physician now resides at the Establishment, and the kindness and sympathy manifested by those engaged in the several departments, serve greatly to mitigate the sadness which the sick often experience in being separated from the loved scenes of home and friends.

We should be gratified to see the Establishment well patronized the coming season, and have the experiment thoroughly tested, that the sick and well may know and appreciate the healing virtues of pure water. D. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Oregon Notice.—The Resolution has passed both houses, and received the sanction of the President. It was by a vote of four to one in the Senate, and three to one in the House. It directs the President, in the exercise of his discretion, to give Great Britain notice of the abrogation of the treaty of the joint occupancy of Oregon, agreeably to the provisions of the treaty itself.

Fire in New York.—A new block of stores, corner of Cherry and Pike streets, New York, owned by Jacob Barker, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. From 6,000 to 10,000 packages of tea, a large lot of cases in mats, with cotton, sugar and pork, were destroyed, or so damaged, by water as to be of little value. The whole loss is very great.

Wonderful Escape.—Last week, a man on Federal Hill, says the Providence Journal, had been in a diving suit, and he fell into the water, and was in the water for 70 feet deep, accidentally fell in headfirst to the bottom, where there was about four feet of water. A rope was lowered down to him, and he fastened it around himself, and was drawn up to within ten feet of the top, when the rope slipped, and he fell back into the water, and was in the water for 70 feet deep, and he succeeded in getting him out, having received but little injury, to the astonishment of all present.

The Steamer Oregon was safely taken from her dangerous position at Hurl Gate, about dark last evening, and on first floating free, her strained timbers and upper works came back into their proper place, leaving nothing materially damaged, except her bottom. She is to be placed upon the dry dock this morning, and will be repaired and running again in the course of a week or two.—N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Webster has left Washington on a visit to Philadelphia for a few days. When he reached Philadelphia, he was met by a great body of citizens—the townspeople of Mr. Ingersoll—at the head of whom a committee appeared to proffer him an invitation to a public lecture. Last year the same invitation was offered to him, as a token of the respect which Philadelphia of the recent attempt to blacken his public and private character, and its result. The invitation was accepted.

Manchester, N. H.—By a recent census of this flourishing town, it appears that the population on the 1st of April was 10,125, and that there were 1,123 more females than males. In 1840 the population was 3,926—in 1850, 977.

Growth of East Boston.—The Boston Times says that nine years ago, the City Tax-Gatherer went through East Boston with seven tax-bills; eight years ago he collected with his power. Last year the number was about twelve hundred, and we learn that the present year there are upwards of three thousand!

Rooms to be let in Boston Jail.—According to the Sheriff's official return, there were but fourteen persons confined in Boston jail, on Friday evening, and one of them was a witness committed by the United States Court. There had not been so small a number in jail since 1836. There was no debtor among them. The average daily number for the last five years has been about fifty.

A widow lady, named Good, from Pennsylvania, with seven children, who was a deck passenger on the Sea Bird, on her way to Illinois, was accidentally killed last night by a boy falling on her, and she died of her wounds. The children were taken care of by some of her relatives.—Louisville Courier.

It is said that the Secretary of the Navy has made a contract with Capt. George W. Taylor, the American diving-bell and sea-bottom exploring man, to make a voyage to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of raising the steamship Missouri.—Boston Journal.

Body of a Colored Man Found.—The body of a colored man, name unknown, was picked up in the dock near the Chelsea Ferry, on Friday afternoon. Supposed to have been in the water two or three weeks; had the appearance of having been a cook or steward of a vessel.—Boston Sun.

The house of Mr. McVey, in the neighborhood of Stony Point, says the Montreal Courier, was burned to the ground on the night of the 16th inst., and Mr. McVey perished in the flames.

Magnetic Telegraph.—It is said that recent experiments have demonstrated that the news may be telegraphed at all the points between Buffalo and Albany at the same instant.—Burr.

Look out for the Poker.—A man painted black and otherwise disguised, attempted to rob a woman traveling near Beaville, Monroe county, Ohio. She had sold a horse for \$75, which fact the villain knew. He demanded the whole amount. She gave him some bank notes, and desired that he would count them. As she stooped to do so, she struck him over the head with a heavy poker, and when he was found dead. So says the Belmont Chronicle.

Melancholy Accident.—The colored boy Frank, who for many years has driven a dray in this city, and delighted our citizens with the music of his merry songs, was drowned on yesterday morning at the wharf. It is a remarkable fact that this boy, when making his last trip to the river, was heard to sing, 'Farewell to Brothers, Sisters and Friends,' one of his favorite songs, in a strain of the most plaintive sweetness, and in a few minutes he was no more. His life was as happy as that of a bird, and his death as sudden and lonely as that of a bird. He is lamented by all who knew him.—Louisville Democrat.

Unfortunate Accident.—We regret to learn that on Monday last, Daniel Sullivan, Esq., and his grand-daughter, Miss Caroline Sullivan, were drowned in a bathing accident. Mr. Sullivan was in the water, and was attempting to ford the Muskingum at Robinson's ford, seven miles below Coshocton.—Zanesville (O.) Gaz., April 29.

The office of the True Sun was fired in two places on Saturday night, and the escape of the building, and perhaps the whole block, including the Tribune buildings and Tammany Hall, was very narrow. There were twelve other alarms of fire in New York the same night.

Fire at Morrisstown, N. J.—The large and splendid establishment called the New Jersey Hotel, erected by Wm. Gibson, Esq., at Morrisstown, has been wholly consumed, involving a loss of more than \$50,000. There was no insurance.

Jacob F. Saltman, an agent on the Willow street railroad, fell under the wheels of a car on Saturday, near Fairmount, Philadelphia, and was almost instantly killed.

A German by the name of Sumnerhagen hung himself in jail in Jefferson City, Mo., on the night of the 23d ult. He was waiting his trial for the murder of his wife. The nail from which he was suspended was eight or ten inches lower than his head when standing upright. He had to stoop to strangle himself.

The Gospel (Ala.) Messenger, whose editor fought hard for Slavery, and called upon the Slaveholders to reward him therewith with patronage, has been sold to the 'Star in the West,' Cincinnati.

Longevity.—A colored man, named Caesar Ajax, died at Cape May, a few days since, at the supposed age of one hundred and ten years. The precise time of his birth is not known, but one of the oldest and most respectable residents in the vicinity, now ninety-four years of age, states that when he was a mere child, Caesar was a grown up man.

Handsomeness.—The Impartial, published at Louisville, Ky., says: 'There is a gentleman in this city, in good circumstances, who received news a few days since that an extraordinary beauty had lately been sent to him in Ireland. An English attorney is about to visit that country, to get the titles, &c.'

We mentioned last week the death of Mrs. Bingham, wife of Mr. S. H. Bingham, of Weston, by drowning herself in a mill-pond, on the 22d ult. On the 26th, her mother, Mrs. Hastings, committed suicide, by hanging herself to the banisters. Both had been subject to depression of mind and partial derangement for several years.

As a party of young ladies were taking a walk for the purpose of visiting the Falls of Westport, one of their number, named Francis Reed, an adopted daughter of Mr. Peter Howk, of that town, having ventured too near the edge, became dizzy, it is supposed, and falling over the steep embankment, instantly hurried away by the current and drowned.—N. Y. paper.

New Book.—William L. McKenzie, of New York, has published a book entitled, 'Life of Martin Van Buren,' which attracts a great deal of attention. It discloses a vast amount of knavery and hypocrisy.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Travellers are to be offered up to-morrow in all the Anglican Churches throughout Great Britain for the success of our arms against the Sikhs, and a form of prayer has been composed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, thanking the Almighty for our recent victories on the Sutlej. The policy and good taste of such a movement may be questioned.

Free Trade in France.—The Observateur Français announces the establishment of a free trade league at Bordeaux. 'It will be seen,' says the Observateur Français, after some details, 'that the impulse is given. No doubt, immediately all the great ports of France—Marseilles, Havre, Nantes—will respond to the appeal made by Bordeaux; likewise all the manufacturing towns will follow the example: they will hoist the flag of that revolution of which England, with unabated energy, has given the signal.'

Degrees of Drunkenness in London.—If Prince Albert were drunk, he would be called elated; if Lord Triumphant were drunk, he would be called elevated; if Mr. Plum, the rich merchant, were drunk, he would be called inebriated; if a respectable tradesman were drunk, he would be called intoxicated; but if a workman be in liquor, it would be said that the nasty beast was as drunk as a pig.—London paper.

A Mr. Smith demanded compensation from the Cork and Brandon Railway Company, for the injury which would be done to the milk of his cows, by reason of the noise, steam, and smoke of the locomotives in their transit!

The Morning Chronicle, which is the oldest London journal, has existed 77 years, the Morning Post 75, Herald 63, Times 61, and Advertiser 51 years.

George Stephenson, Esq., has sent a challenge to Mr. Brunel, to the effect that he will put £10,000 down with him to build an engine on the narrow gauge which shall beat any thing constructed for the purpose. The challenge has not been accepted.—Derbyshire Courier.

Impudence.—A foreigner, with a very prominent nasal prominence, was accosted by a little boy, upon landing at the Custom House, with 'If you please, sir, do you want a porter to carry your nose?'

The Cost of Glory.—The 14th Light Dragoons some years since left England for India, 600 strong. They recently returned, a skeleton of 33 men and 3 officers.

A Rich Joke.—We are informed by the Paris papers that two works on galvanism were seized the other day by the blind and bigoted Pontifical Government at Rome. The Government actually imagined, in its benighted ignorance, that the works had something to do, not with galvanic electricity, but with a public lecture. Last year the same invitation was offered to him, as a token of the respect which Philadelphia of the recent attempt to blacken his public and private character, and its result. The invitation was accepted.

Remarkable Lusus Naturæ.—The week before last, a calf was taken from a cow in Crettingham, having two heads, eight legs, two tails on the middle of the back, and but one back bone. It measured from one head to the other six feet four inches, and weighed ten stone two pounds. The cow in living and doing well.—Suffolk Chronicle.

Gift to Phrenology.—About £15,000 have been bequeathed to the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh by the late Dr. Robertson, of Paris, who died in 1840, and who had taken a warm interest in the subject for nearly thirty years.

London and Liverpool.—Taking the young and old together, it is found that twenty-six years is the average age at which people die in London, and seventeen in Liverpool.

New Light.—M. Gaudin, a French chemist, has invented an inextinguishable light from a combination of oxygen and ether, or alcohol, which, he says, can be distinguished at a distance of thirty miles.

A young man named Bradshaw, corporal in the tenth regiment of infantry, now on the banks of the Sutlej, has written a letter to his father at Nottingham, enclosing as a present a handful of hair, which, he says, he dragged from the head of a dead Sikh, after the battle of Aliwal!

Carriages built entirely of iron are becoming fashionable in Paris.

An inhabitant of Corfu, who recently returned to Spitzbergen, after an absence of twenty-eight years, found his wife in good health, but the widow of three husbands.

Death of Mr. Liston.—The English journals announce the death of the favorite comedian, Mr. John Liston.

Death of the Astronomer Bessel.—This eminent savant, the most distinguished astronomer of Europe, died at Königsburg in Prussia, in the 62d year of his age. The death of this truly great man will long be deeply felt and deplored by the scientific world.

The Great League Fund is now estimated to amount to £180,000, the West Riding contribution to £240,000.

It is said that the last canto of Byron's 'Don Juan' has been discovered at Geneva; that it is evidently the noble author's manuscript, and equal to any of his published works.

The Marquis de Beaumont, brother-in-law of the Empress Josephine, died a few weeks since in Paris, aged 90. The Marquis was quite blind.

The Spectator thus estimates the feeling of the House of Lords relative to the Ministerial case on Bill: 156 peers for the measure, 154 against, 61 doubtful; 10 bishops for, 10 against, 8 or 10 doubtful.

Birth Extraordinary.—On Saturday morning, the 21st ult., at Great Bardfield, Essex, Mrs. James Mill gave birth to a daughter, living, and on the following Wednesday morning to another daughter. Mrs. M. we are happy to say, is doing well. The distance of time between the birth of the twins, and for the mother in the meantime to be so well, is considered an extraordinary circumstance by the faculty.—Essex Herald.

A costly Wedding Ornament.—The Paris papers inform the curious on such matters, that there is now to be seen in a jeweller's shop on the Boulevard, the diadem of precious stones to be worn by the Princess Olga, of Russia, on her wedding day. The diadem is worth 18,000,000. The large central diamond is estimated at 1,000,000. This diadem is to be presented to the bride by her Imperial father.

Refusing to take an Oath.—At Lewes Assizes, on Wednesday, when a trial for treason came on, chief witness, Miss Alden, a Unitarian, refused to take an oath, declaring that she had conscientious scruples on the point. Mr. Baron Alderson tried in vain to alter her resolution; and there seemed to be no way to avoid committing her to prison, till the parties consented with to an arbitration.

A Nun's First Wish.—Southey, in his 'Omniars,' relates the following: 'When I was last at —, a nun made her escape from the convent. The first thing for which she inquired, when she reached the house in which she was to be secreted, was a looking glass. She had entered the convent when only five years old, and from that time had never seen her own face.'

Shocking.—A London letter to the New York Gazette says: 'Some of the best blood of Poland has been poured out in the late "massacration." The Austrian authorities in the Grand Duchy of Posen offered about \$500 a head for every Polish nobleman, dead or alive! In two days, more than four hundred noblemen were massacred! And this barbarous, sanguinary order was issued by what has been misnamed the paternal government of Austria.'

Anti-Militia Petitions.—Mr. Busfield presented a petition, signed by 5,000 and 9,000 inhabitants of Bradford, against the enrolment of the militia. Similar petitions were presented from Sheffield, by Mr. Ward; from the town of Hawick, in the county of Roxburgh, by Mr. T. Duncombe; and from Chatham and other places, (sixteen petitions,) by Mr. Bright.

The New Zealand Cannibals.—An English paper says:—Advices from Wellington, to the 10th August, confirm the accounts received two months ago by John Heke, and give some horrible details of the barbarities inflicted upon the bodies of some of the English officers. Lieutenant Leach, Philpot (son of the Bishop of Exeter), was scalped by the natives after the Indian fashion; the flesh parts of Captain Grant's body were cut off and eaten; and it is stated, as 'ascertained beyond a doubt, that a soldier was roasted alive by these cannibals, and after his body was eaten, the remains were thrown over the palisades of the fort.'

A dividend of 5d in the pound was paid recently on a banker's estate, who failed 45 years back!

CHASE'S
DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS
267, WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON.
FIRST FLOOR OVER HASKELL & HOBSON'S, large Silk and Shalloon Store, in the new stone building just erected.
NO pains or expense will be spared to make these rooms the most genteel and fashionable in any city, and to secure the most competent skill in every thing pertaining to the business. The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves, and to be assured that whatever comes from this Establishment will be executed in the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THE ART. Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases, or no charge.
PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WEATHER.
Apparatus, &c. furnished and warranted.

DR. STOCKING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 266 WASHINGTON-STREET, (CORNER OF ARCH STREET), BOSTON.
STILL offers his professional services to the community, in all the various departments embraced in Practical Dentistry: whether surgery, mechanical, or curative. His long experience, extensive practice, well adapted instruments, and a perfect facility in setting Teeth, filling, cleaning, polishing, regulating, removing, &c., are sure guarantees against the numerous impostors of the day. Terms moderate. All operations warranted.
Boston, April 17, 1846.

NEW
Furniture and Feather Store.
No. 43, ST. JAMES, NORTH SIDE BLACKSTONE-STREET, BETWEEN HANOVER AND ANN-STREETS, BOSTON.
WHERE may be found a general assortment of FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at all prices, to suit all, and at low prices too for the quality, by cash or on credit. Purchasers are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.
C. W. BRABROOK.
N. B. The first price is the only price, except small discount for cash.
March 14.

GYMNASIUM,
AT BOYLSTON HALL.
DR. THAYER'S Gymnastic Institute, at Boylston Hall, over Boylston Market, is still open, and will continue open through the Summer, for Ladies and Misses, Gentlemen and Boys, where all the apparatus and machinery necessary for healthy exercise and amusement are supplied; and where all persons of sedentary habits and those who are suffering from dyspepsia and nervous disorders, spinal affections, and all those diseases which depend on the general diminution of the strength, are cured, without medicine, and by means of measures that do not develop the natural powers and fortifying the system against disease.
There were upwards of three hundred persons, during the last quarter, who availed themselves of the benefits of this Institution.
The Ladies Department is under the surveillance of Miss ELIZABETH MERRELL, a young lady of experience, and in every way qualified for the superintendence of such an Institution.
Boston, April 24, 1846.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.
THE Depository of the American Peace Society is at No. 21, Court-square, Boston, under the patronage of the Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other Peace publications, may always be obtained there.
epit
Treasurer, and Stationary Agent.

DENTAL SURGERY.
THE subscriber would invite particular attention to this advertisement, which he thinks may claim a place among the late improvements in Dentistry. He engages that the compensation for every description of Dental Work, from the insertion of one Tooth to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall be only one half the amount charged by others, and stated to be only the cost of construction. He agrees, further, that after sufficient time has elapsed to test the work, should the same prove to be inferior to any done in this city, or not to be satisfactory to the patient, his money paid will be returned. The subscriber would state that he has permission to refer to Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, for whom all kinds of Dental Operations have been performed, and may remark that he has had several years experience in the use of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall be only one half the amount charged by others, and stated to be only the cost of construction. 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